UNDERCURRENTS. (Generical, 18-5.)
That the tide of the times is in England setting toward great social and political changes is obvious enough; but how strongly it is running few in this ountry realize. The general American idea of the English is that they are by nature peculiarly conser vative. The truth is that the people who on different sides of the Atlantic speak the same tongue are essentially the same people, differing only in their conditions. The more equal diffusion of wealth the higher average of opportunities, that have ob-tained here may have made our people quicker and mere independent, but we have, on the other hand, more of that conservatism that springs from the notion that our institutions include "all modern improvements," while the very incongruity of English institutions with the spirit of the age, the consciousness that they must undergochange, disposes to the easier reception of radical ideas.

And though up to the present in the hands of privileged class, the Government of England is less fitted to resist or delay sweeping changes than ours. With one more extension of the franchise in addition to that soon to go into operation, with the payment of members and of election expenses, which must soon follow, the English system will be in essentials more democratic than our own, In many respects England has been making progres while we have been standing still. The manner of roting, the safeguards against coercion and bribery, the manner of presenting candidates and conduct ing elections, are now better than ours. The system of responsible government brings questions of public policy more directly before the voter than do elections in which the choice of an Executive (often turning on matters of personal character) is apt to overshadow everything else; while the se ection of representatives without regard to residence gives political leadership a higher and broader character than when, as with us, a man of national reputation may be relegated to private life should he incur the hostility of his local political "machine" or fail to maintain his popularity with his immediate constituents.

When the class who have hitherto ruled Engtand lose control of the lower branch of the Legisture no point of resistance remains. The House of Lords is really not so efficient a conservative safeguard as an American Senate. A majority in the House of Commons may abolish the Lords, vacate the throne, and deal with institutions and with property as they please. No bench of judges can place a veto on their acts in the name of a written Constitution. Such an act as the Irish Land Act would in the United States have required a Constitutiona amendment, and could not have become a valid law unless demanded by an overwhelming majority of the whole people and after long delays. But in England this act, involving the most revolutionary principles, became a law in a few weeks.

It is a mistake to think of England as a country

re everything is finished and settled. There is an old England-the England of which, because of its novelty to him, the American visitor tries to see all he can, and the American who travels by proxy likes to read. But there is also a new England that is steadily swallowing up the old. on, Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Edinburgh and Glasgow are in large part as new as Chicago or San Francisco. Steam and electricity are doing their work upon the soil for which Roman fought with Celt, and Dane with Saxon, as thoroughly as upon our Western prairies They are redistributing population and wealth, destroying the little village and building up the great town; breaking down local peculiarities and bringing about uniformities of fashion, taste and thought. And the great problems which are beginning to force themselves upon England are the problems which lie before us. The British land system is essentially the same system which prevails in New-York and in Dakota. The British ristocracy derives its real strength not so much from associations of antiquity as from th hope that its constant recruiting from the successful of the middle class holds out to men such as constitute the prominent citizens of American towns, and from that differentiation of society into grades and classes that we may observe here as accompanying increasing inequality in the distribution of wealth, while the feeling toward the Crown which is apt to somewhat puzzle an American is in large part made up of a satisfied tolerance with a figurehead that saves the trouble and jar of an election. The growth of the American Republic, the example of France, the reaction upon he mother country from the colonies, add to the democratic sentiment in Great Britain, but at the same time these examples show how little to improve the most important conditions of a people mere political democracy can do. great force that in England is making for change is not political discontent, but social discontent, and this, all the tendencies of the time are

contributing to increase.

Most important, perhaps, of the revolutionary forces that are to-day working in Great Britain are the Board Schools. For some ten years com pulsory education has been enforced in country and in town with a vigor that partakes of cruelty. Children who cannot get enough to eat are forced to go to school, and the grants from general funds in aid of local school rates stimulate even the Highland factors to impose extra-judicial fines upon tenants whose children are absent from school. The Board Schoolmasters, who are become ing an important class, are young men of the "lower orders" who have won their way by dint of intelligence and industry, and who are largely imbued with radical ideas. The Board Schools must eventually develop into a system of National Ancation which will act as a powerful solvent upon ing such influence aiready; but their most im portant effect is upon the sub-stratum of English society. The young men who are to-day joining litural laborers, asolder one die or retire to the workhouse, or who are growing to manhood in city slums, may have been used to sleeping six in a room; may never have enloyed what an American would consider " a good square meal," and may not know now where to get one-but they do know how to read, write and cipher. This knowledge may not make them more moral, it may not add to their reasoning powers, but it does widen their horizon, and increases their discontent with social conditions Other agencies, too, are working in the same dishort term service in the Army, trades unions, co-operative societies, temperance societies, workingmen's clubs and libraries, cheap or gratuitous readings or lectures, public muse ums and art galleries, and last, though far from least, the cheapening of gool literature, and the growth of a half-penny press.

While everything thus combines to increase the intelligence and stimulate the aspirations not merely of the "hewers of wood and drawers of water," but of the very pariahs of society, and to substitute for the apathetic content of grorance a bitter sense of wrong, the conditions of life are growing harder and the struggle for existence more intense.

Mr. Gaffen and his fellow statisticians may prove

Mr. Grifen and his fellew statisticians may prove to their own satisfaction that the poor, even more than the rich, are profiting by the increasing weath of England; but they who are most concerned know that it is not so. Hunger, cold, the dire necesities of the struggle to live where "labor is a drug and population a nuisance," are not to be charmed away by figures, how capable soever the figurer may be of marshalling them to his desire. In Scotland official figures show that one-third of the families live (!) in a single room, and more than another third in only two rooms. In the richest city of the world the mortuary reports contain a column for deaths by abort starvation. "While we have been building our churches and solacing curselves with our re ligion, and dreaming that the milleunium was coming," say the ministers of the Congregational Union, "the poor have been growing poorer, the wretched more miserable, and the immoral more corrupt." And now, as if the "Bitter Cry of Outcast Loudon" were not enough come the horrifying exposures of The Pall Mall Gazetts. Yet there is worse than even that traffic, born of the monstrous extremes of wealth and poverty, beside which the slave trade seems white. Official reports show that all through the country a greatly increased rate of

Infant mortality follows the extension of the system of infant life insurance. That is to say in the richest country of the world humanity is so hard-pressed and degraded that mothers marder their babnes for a few shillings. What but radical change do compulsory education and extension of the franchise mean when at the base of society is such a seething hell?

One of the important effects which the Irish movement has produced on the English side of St. George's Channel is in showing how men, to whom the attempt would otherwise be hopeless, may rise into prominence by attaching themselves to a popular cause. The House of Commons has hitherto been only a somewhat less aristocratic body than the House of Lords. Men of the type who, starting without advant ages, work their way to the front in American and colonial politics are to be found only among the members who owe their seats to the Irish movement. Mr. Parnell is a landed gentleman, one of the class to whom a Parliamentary career has always been deemed possible, but the ablest of his supporters are of a class to whom the distinction of writing M. P. after their names has hitherto been almost as hopeless as a marriage with a princess of the blood. As might be expected, this is becinning to rouse the arbition of men conscious of powers, who have hitherto been distorted from any thought of a political career until they had amassed wealth or secured prominence—such a class as a came to the front in the French Revolution.

Significant of coming change are the Mock Parliaments which have spring up in such numbers of late. These associations, some of which count a thousand members, hold their meeting with all the form—and some of them with all the pomp, even to a be-wigged Speaker and big mace—of the douse which meets at Westminister, and debate not only the questions discussed by that all-powerful body, but measures far more sweeping than have yet been mitroduced in it. They both indicate and stimulate newly aroused ambition, and are the schools from which will ense

foundations of the English social structure are laid the message that it was for such as they that Christ died, and for such as they that the mansions of Heaven have been prepared. In the exposures of The Pall Mall Gazette the Salvation Army has had a primary part, and they can hardly fail to turn to something partaking of the nature of a Socialistic propaganda, the work of this powerful organization. But be this as it may, it is in this direction—in arousing conscience against social injustice—that the effects of that exposure will be most powerfully felt.

There will be enough to point the moral. There is a radical literature circulating largely in England, and a radical discussion of social subjects going on which is little reported, but is producing its effects. While Patliament is passing land purchase bills for Ireland, and titled landowners are getting up associations to extend peacant propries

effects. While Parliament is passing land purchase bills for Ireland, and titled landowners are getting up associations to extend pearant proprietory, the belief that Englishmen's rights to English law are equal and unalicable is rapidly gaining ground among the masses into whose hands nolitical power is passing. The recent kaleidoscopic change which has ended Irish coercion shows how quickly changes may come. The impending election marks in English politics the close of one political coech and the beginning of another. Whether it is carried by Liberals or Tories makes little difference, for as much and even more is to be hoped from Tory bids for popular support as from official Liberalism. But while the new forces which the suffrage and redistribution bills have brought into English politics can hardly as yet show their strength, the new Parliament will contain some representatives of a new element—the nucleus of a party that does not ask favor for the disinherited masses, but demands their rights. This is the party to which the future belongs. As soon as the refirement of Mr. Gladstone ends the spell which has subordinated Radiscolism to Whitgeery a true political division will stone ends the spell which has subordinated Radi-calism to Whiggery a true political division will begin to appear. HENRY GEORGE.

# THE GREAT GERMAN SONG-WRITER.

SIR: Robert Franz, the master of song the

othe Editor of The Tribune.

poet in music, having always a small circle who actore him, but appreciated by the world at large only of late years, reacted his seventieth birthday on the 28th of one last. How many smaller stars on the artistic orizon have glistened like electric lights and yet have not had the pawer of giving the warmth of a tailou candle! But their light will have fuded and darknes with increasing lastre. Battling with life in the little song for all time. M west to a degree he shunned the that he thought was derogatory to his art, no matter ho great an advantage it might have been to him otherwis Not till men like Ferdinand Hiller, Franz Liszt and Otto Presel took active measures to interest those who ar nterested in music in seeing to it that such a ma should at least be put beyond pecuniary wants, did he reel that he could breathe freely; 40,000 thalers were should at least be put beyond pecualary wants, did he feel that he could breathe freely; 40,000 thalers were raised for Franz in Europe by concerts given by Liezt and others, and about \$5,000 in America by concerts gotten up by Otto Dresed and by subscriptions.

Franz found that he had as many friends in America as in Europe, and he has often written expressing his great gratification at bits. Now his bodily infirmities,—he is totally deaf and partly paralyzed,—render his life full of deprivations, but he bears it all hravely and goes on with his work. Of his oirthday he writes: "The 28th of June has brought me ovations, in the presence of which i stand bereft of speech. In all parts of the globe I was remembered; of telegrams I received about swenty, of leiters about two hundred. A large part of them I must answer personally, although my lame arm protests heavily against it. From the Ger aan Ambassador in Rome, Earon v Kendell, I received a magnificent armenar and table to correspond; silver flagous, the limest wines, wreates of haarel. Havana clears, etc., came pouring in. That I have lived to see 'ny edorts in an artistic direction thus recognized, mear and far, and that those who in sad times for me stood at my side stand at my side now and share with me my gratification, awakous feelings in net to which I am powerless to give adequate expression. Pray express as best you can to my friends in America my appreciation; I cathout though it would like to so much, write, because my head is in a whirf and I do not know where to begin and where to end."

I venture to send you these few lines, not only because I think they will be of interest to the musical public.

is in a wairi and I do not know where to begin and where to end."

I venture to send you these few lines, not only because I think they will be of interest to the musical public, but because I desire to express the hope that in the concerts to be given in this country next season, the seventieth birthday of Franz may be remembered by placing his name oftener on programmes and making antiences more intimately acquainted with his music andiences more intimately acquainted with his music personally, through his music he is an old friend of mine and as such I wish to commend him to others, feeling assured that they will learn to love him as I do.

Boston, July 20, 1885.

S. B. S.

# THE MUSIC IN CENTRAL PARK.

To the Edstor of The Tribune. SIR: The gentleman who complains in THE TRIBUNE that all the music done in Central Park on a recent day was written by German and Italian composers is strange in his notions of how and why music should be chosen. He who would study art aright must needs be blind to all save the merit of what he contemplates. Your correspondent thinks Americans should have American music. So they do. Every can should have American music. So they do. Everything is American that is noble, and beautiful and magnantmous. All cise is foreign; and those who discountenance meritorous work, at whose hands sower it come, are essentially foreigners here, however much they may how about the full-bloodedness of their Americanism. They who antagenize real worth, because it happens to hall from Ethiopia or Coylon, are the petty tyrants of society who among us with their bossing, and, when they dare not boss, disgust us with their criming servility. They are our social and political

With the thormometer registering 107 degrees in the shade, a Chicago editor may be excused for anything.

### MAKING AN ARMY.

HOW CIVILIANS BECAME VETERANS.

MOB OF PATRIOTS-BARLY MISTAKES AND HOW

THEY WERE RECTIFIED. It required hard and persistent work to create the great and well disciplined army that saved the Union. A recollection of the mistakes that were made may prevent their being repeated in a future contingency. At the beginning of the war the army of the Union was practically nothing but a crowd of excited, patriotic citizens. It was an army ignorant not of war only but of the commonest and most needful knowedge of military life. The officers as a rule knew no more than the men over whom they were to exercise command, and in most cases they were elected to their office by these very men. It often seemed as if corpulence were the sign of fitness for a commission. The portly fellows who had been familiar loungers about the doors of the best hotels were unanimously chosen to be colonel, lieutenant-colonel or major, according to their degrees of good-living, while the less polished specimens and the less rotund, who patonized the ordinary saloons, or were ward politicians or foremen of volunteer fire companies, were made captains and lieutenants. A few, but comparatively a very few, of these elected officers remained in the army after a year's service. The greater number succumbed to disease or were allowed to resign, or were discharged. I remember an instance of a fat fellow, formerly a railroad contractor, who had secured his election as captain by "setting up the drinks for the boys." struggled and waddled manfully on the first march over fifteen miles of stony mountain roads, but gave way to the terrible fatigue before the day was done, and was sent to hospital to die within a menth from the effects of that march.

Except where a militia regiment offered nucleus of a regiment for the field, the battalions of infantry were usually formed by bringing together indiscriminately ten of the independent compames of volunteers just recruited. Then began wire-pulling for the choice of the regimental field and staff. There was considerable ill-feeling, too, and jealousy as to the positions occupied by the companies in the newly-formed regiment. Every company wished to be "right" if possible, and if not then "left," or at least "centre," and the seven companies that had to be disappointed were a long while getting over their resentment. regiments which were so fortunate as to get an officer of the regular army for its colonel were, usually, well-organized from the beginning, but in most of the others the trickery learned in political primary meetings counted for more than army egulations.

Generally speaking it required from one to two years in the field, under the real test of experience, to weed out the more shrewd of the incompetents who had been elected or appointed for all sorts of qualities but those essential to good military officers. The first year's service tested the qualities of the rank and file. A few months' exposure and hardship sent the physically incapable to hospital, to die or be discharged for disability, while in that time those who had the physique but not the spirit of soldiers found means to be detached from their commands and, though still carried on the muster rolls, to be detailed as clerks in bureaus or headquarters, hospital nurses, or in some other non combatant capacity. Those soldiers who after year's active service were still in the field with their commands were really the "army" that fought the war. They were, physically at least, the flower of the American people.

But who can describe the appearance of the camps

of instruction during May, June and July, 1861 where thousands of men were encamped without arms or uniforms? Think of a regiment manœuvring almost like clock-work and yet having no two men dressed alike! For many regiments acquired considerable skill in company and battalion tactics before arms, accontrements o clothing were issued to them. Though not soldiers they actually "played soldier" and played it seriously. It was common to see a sentinel walking his beat with a cornstalk at the "support"; and when the officer of the guard, with a wooder sword-ingeniously whittled for him by one of he men, perhaps-would approach, the sentinel would bring his cornstalk to the "shoulder arms," and the officer would return the salute with a flourish of his wooden sword, neither sentinel nor officer se much as smiling, for neither saw anything ridicu-lous in the situation. Most of the first troops were enlisted for three months, and the Government was naturally slow to equip regiments that might never take the field, at a time when all its resources were taxed to the utmost to find arms and uniforms for troops likely soon to come into contact with the as did not get fresh supplies from their own families fell into a sorry condition. They were out at elbows and knees-and elsewhere, very often-and almost barefooted. As for the head-gear, that would be indescribable, for it was before " Derby " hats had come into fashion to give a uniformity to the heads of an American crowd. The nights in the pen air were cool, if not cold, and for want of overcoats it was usual for men on guard to wind the blanket around the neck, across the breast and then about the waist, in the style in which Scotch and Irish market women wear their shawls in rough weather. Blankets were the first articles issued by the Government, but it was some time before enough could be bought or manufactured to supply the sudden and extraordinary demand. In the meantime blankets of every size and weight and hoe were donated by private persons and by societies, and these were issued to the volunteers. These blankets were borrowed, lent or lost by the oldiers without any heed whatever. Many of them were worthless. It often happened that a blanket when being shaken in the morning by man at each end, would part in the middle. The writer of this received \$4 84 for his first six difference of \$97 16 having been stopped out of the pay for clothing overdrawn, one of the items being nincteen blankets. Of course he had not drawn that many blankets, bad as they were, but a great many blankets had gone astray somehow and the officers had probably balanced their clothing accounts by assessing the deficit among all the men. Yet these blankets and some of the articles of clothing

had probably balanced their clothing accounts by assessing the deficit among all the men. Yet these blankets and some of the articles of clothing charged on the payrolls against the soldiers had not cost the Government a cent.

Very strong gnards about the camp of each regiment were necessary to prevent the men from straggling off to the next town, neglecting their drill and coming back, as frequently was the case, with anything but the "cadence step," which great pains were being taken to teach them. But if once they did get out of camp and began to "make things lively" in town, it may be imagined what difficulty the patrols sent out to bring them back must have had to recognize them, ununiformed as they were, among a crowd of civilians. One zealous and ingenious captain distributed slips of red flanuel to his men and required every one of them to wear the strip around the right arm. In this way they were to be known as "Company K's men." And they obswed him, of course. Only when they slipped the guards and went to town they took off the flanuel strips and put them in their pockets.

At Camp Dennison, fifteen miles from Cincinnati—one of the chief training camps in the West—the need of clothing became so great in June (1861) that there were symptoms of mutiny. Finally an issue of clothing was made, but it was limited to underclothing, and that day an entire regiment appeared on dress parade in uniform—except as to the hats—for the first time, But the general commanding the camp and his staff were scandalized. For the regiment, all but the officers, marched to the color line and were paraded with nothing on but their hats and shoes and the newly issued knit underclothing! The uniform coats issued that summer were of a deep blue, and when worn with the shining brass scales on the shoulders looked decidedly impressive. But alas! If the Union soldiers did not change their coats they at any rate soon changed their colors, for a month of Virgina rain and suchine turned the true blue in the coats into a socession but

the regular army, a stranger to everybody in the regiment. His arrival created discontent among most of the officers, who feared the strictness of discipline which he would be sure to introduce. He was spoken of derisvely as "fuss and feathers." Within a week after joining the regiment the new colonel had the captains and lieutenants on the parade ground, formed into "awkward squads," and he himself put them through the "goose-step," and thence, successively, through all the "school of the soldier," to the intense delight of the "noncoms" and privates. The men found out after a while that "fuss and feathers" understood what were their rights and protected them. He did what his predecessor had not done; he systematically examined for himself all clothing, equipments and food before allowing them to be issued, and whatever was poor in quality or short in quantity he rejected with good round eaths, and with a savage threat of arrest to the quartermaster or commissary. It was amusing to observe that the company officers soon adopted his careful system of looking out for their men's rights, and even imitated his oaths. "Buss and feathers" was a gallant soldier, and an educated, skilful officer, and he afterward became a particularly dashing general. He loved to lead his men into the thick of the fight and into the most difficult places, but he always knew how to extricate them from trouble and to bring them through the most trying circumstances with honor. He took the rustic mob and trained it into a regment of real soldiers which carried its colors into sixty-three battles. The officers who were of good material he lectured, and scolded, and instructed until they were worthy of their shoulder-straps, but the incompetent or cowardly ones he alused until they serie and had replaced them by the promotion of sergenuits who suited him.

One of the serious mistakes of the war was that of forming new regiments for every new crop of recruits raised, instead of sending these recruits into the field to the regiment already o

360. This virtually denied promotion to the fine regiments in the army. Another result, sometime disastrons and always dangerons, was that whe detachments of old and of raw regiments came t gether, as on outpost, reconnoissance, etc., me perienced officers of the new regiments would ha perienced officers of the new regiments would have precedence and command over veteran officers if their rank happened to be higher. During Grant's campaign in 1864 several hundred men on the picket line barely escaped being captured through this cause one night.

T. F. GALWEY.

### A NEW AMERICAN EDEN.

LEGENDS OF TURNIPS AND PUMPKINS-IMMIGRANTS WANTED.

There is a man here from Georgia burdened with schemes for making his region prosperous. However, and the state of the control of the state of the stat an persuade immigrant farmers to buy of him it will to their everlasting prosperity, and help him along in the world, beside doing a little for his State. He doubts not that his motives are patriotic. "The people of Georgia," he says, "dou't bother their heads people of Georgia, newsys, and to be desired the about liminigration. Foreigners may come there if the want to, but they've got to come without begging. 'W earn our ways, but we don't want'em in colonie bringing their socialism and communism and their other isms with them to destroy the peace our State. Give us mmigration, but not colonization.' That's the way they alk and that's why we've had no agent here to turn

foreigners down our way."
"What inducements have you to offer to farmers ! "Nothing extrornary, I reckon. "My region's th Eden of America. That's all. Alu't no place that can eat it for crops."

" One hundred and thirty bushels to the acre. Plant n April and gather in November. One ploughing, re-coding. Fodder till you can't rest. Have to pull it from orseback. Why t Stalks so high you can't reach to the top. There's only one trouble with growing corn in orgia; you don't have enough nubbins to feed your steers."

#### " Nubbins for steers ! "

"That's what's the matter. The ears are so big that a steer can't get 'em in his mouth. See ! You've got to top 'em up, and that takes time."

"Do you grow polatoes?"
"Sweet? No. They grow themselves. We just give 'em half a chance. Ran a furrow in the sand, drop t your seed, cover it with your foot as you go along and leave the crop to itself. It grows summer and winter and you need it ever dig it for a year or two. Of course, by and bye the 'taters get too big to be good. At eighteen mouths old half a one makes a meal for ten porsons."

"Aur turnips !" "A few. It don't take many to do us. We daren't and the seed as your Northern farmers do. We check off the turnip patch like a chess-board, making the corners eight feet apart, so that the turnips won't crowd, It won't do to have turnips too thick. How large do they grow't Well, I had fourtiesn merino sheep, fine fellows they were and I used to fold 'en every night for fear of dogs. One day three of the biggest were missing and the whole farm turned out to find 'em. We hunted for 'em for two days, killed seventeen dogs on suspicion, and gave up the search. The next day I found the three inside of one of my turnips. You see they had jumped into the turnip patch and eaten their way right uno one of the verousless."

"How could you feet such things to your stock!"

"How about pumphins I"
"Pankins I They tarry sweat, they graw so There and too predier musto than the sound of grounding. Hest scarcerow in the world, using Craws and blackbirds worried of until I made the discovery. hetting. Crows and blackbirds worried up to to until I made the discovery. Plate one in your rapperty patch and the birds won come around. Why? The growing pains and the grow of the punkin frighten en away. Even hear of Punki Vine Creck! Got its name from a punkin vine. Your ago when the Cherokee Indians lived in North Georgi they wanted some sort of a bridge across the creek. There wasn't a tree around, and they didn't know what to do. An old attler said he'd fix it. He planted a punkin seed near the bank and when the vine began to grow he trained it in the direction of the water. In a few days it grow he trained it in the direction of the water. In a few days it grow old farmer hown thers it tell you that story. From what I've seen't pankins! I readily believe it."

"I syours a good fruit country! Any apples!"

"More in we know what to do with. I turned all my hogs and my neighbors into my orchard the other day to seen't they contain't rad me of a few bushels of the fruit. They didn't sto much good. I drove through the next day with a horse and buggy. The apples were so thick on the ground that there was a regular shiele of cider following me wherever! went, Mashed out, you know, by the wheels and the horse's hoofs. That'll rive you some idea of our fruit crops. Anything cise you'd like to know!"

snow!"

Is it all like what you've been telling me?"

Every man for himself, you know. I'm talking for my own region. I haven't travelled much."

"Do you mean to say."

"loung man, I haven't got time to go into details.
Do you want to go to Georgia! Come down and start a newspoper."

icwspaper."
I'd starve to death."
No you won't. I'll chip in a bushel of 'taters and "No you won't. The http in a bushel of 'taters and I section the neighbors'll throw in a punkin or two. ay, can you tell me where I'll find some boiler or keitle rocks! I want to give an order for a kettle twenty feet gress the mouth and sixteen freet deep."

"My! What in the world will you do with such a

al my turnips in it."

#### LOOKING IN VAIN FOR AN OWNER. A man with a fierce red mustache and a self-

ish face crowded between the perspiring passengers on a Fourth Avenue car yesterday. He settled back comfortably on the seat, never nothing how hard he squeezed the neighboring passengers. They only looked taggers at this unthinking fellow. But they were to have sweet revenge.

Between the squeezer's feet on the floor of the car lay

a discarded pasteboard eigar envelope. It appeared like a respectable eigar case inadvertently dropped by its owner. The car rolled along half a dozen blocks. A ewher. The car rotted along hair a dozen blocks, as eight-year-old girl on the opposite side of the car espied the clear case. Thinking to render the selfish man a ser-vice, she demurely stooped, picked up the case and handed it to him. He tried to smile his gratitude. It soured. He dropped the case.

A fat, lazy man sat next to the little girl. Awaking

Afat, lasy man sat next to the little girl. Awaking from a cat-nap, gazing on the passengers, his great blinking eyes espled the cigar-case. Out of the window looked the salidsh man, hair fearful perhaps of renewed attempts at courtesy from fellow passengers. The fear was well grounded. The fat passenger began to wave his Japanese fan before the gazer. After vigorous waving, the attention of the selfish man was engaged and the fat man pointed smilingly to the cikarcase. A sort of despairing look flitted across the red-haired man's face. Shaking his head he silenced the fat passenger.

harred man's face. Stanking his head he sitenced the fat passenger.

The question of ownership of this case grew serious. The red mistache on the iselfish face was gnawed nervously. The hot air made annoyance doubly impressive. The end was not yet, however.

At Union Square along came the conductor for a front platform fare. Halting abreast the eigar-case, focussing his eyes on it, then on the red-haired man, he moved the case with his foot. It seemed filled with cigars.

"Heigh! Mister," said he to the choleric man, who instinctively turned away his head, vanily hoping to escape. "Heigh! Mister," repeated the fare-taker, "ain't this yours!"

The end must come. The man looked indiguant, grew

this yours ?"

The end must come. The man looked indignant, grew red in the face, almost paing the mustache by the contrast.
"Naw i" he shouted, "'s nothin' but 'n old pasteboard box. Can't you see anything i" and away he bounded down a side street.
The squeezed passengers smiled on one another as they breathed naturally once more. They were revenged.

In Cloveland a marriage license has been issued to August Wiezorgitzoraitozki. When he goes to house-keeping he proposes to stretch his name around the premises in place of a barbel wire fence. It will be awfully daugorous to run against.—[Morristown Herald.

## TOPICS IN LEADING CITIES.

SAN FRANCISCO.

CHINATOWN - RUSSIAN COLONISTS - PER-SONAL. IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

hold a parade here on the day of General Grant's funeral, and committees are working to make the procession the largest in the history of the city. Meanwhile no progress has been made toward subscriptions for the Grant statue. Sentiment here is strongly in favor of an equestrian figure, as the Garfield status (recently unveiled) has demonstrated the defects of an ordinary costume and po-

sition, and shown the impossibility of making

Grant look heroic, except on horseback,

The Supervisors' Committee this week submitted new and stronger ordinances for reforming the abuses of Chinatown. These strike mainly at the owners and lessees of property rented to Chinese They provide for fine or imprisonment of owners who, after fair warning, permit violations of the Cubic Air Ordinance, sanitary regula-tions, building laws and ordinances against gambling and opium smoking. They even go a step beyond constitutional limit, and declare that in Chinatown no brothels shall be maintained, a discrimination which will not hold in law. They will have good effect, however, if adopted, as they provide that Chinese who refuse to pay fines for violation of ordinances shall work on the streets Heretofore John has been sent to the county jail, where he has loafed and filled his belly with good food at the city's expense. Accompanying the committee's report was a map of Chinatown showing the location of all brothels, gambling dens and overcrowded lodging houses. Meanwhile, energetic efforts are being made to force the Chinese to obey the ordinance forbidding them to carry on the laundry business in any but brick buildings with corrugated iron roofs, an ordinance designed to prevent heavy losses by fire due to carelessness of Chinese laundrymen, who usually occupy wooden shanties that burn like tinder boxes and are the dread of firemen. Such a shauty in a block nearly

Mrs. Belva Lockwood is here. She was received by Mrs. Stow, who is the head of a local associaion of short-haired women, who believe in wearing trousers and eschewing earnivorous diet. Mrs. Lockwood has lectured to very scanty audiences on "Social and Political Life in Washington," but is evidently chagrined at the small public attention

doubles insurance rates on adjoining property.

The suit of Charles Main against the Centra! Paific managers to secure an accounting for the old cine managers to secure an accounting for the old California Paoilie Raifroad, which was controlled by Latham, the banker, who collapsed here after trying to rival Raiston as the financial genius of the Coast, drags along slowly in court. The plaintilis expected, from a study of raifroad books, to secure sensational developments similar to those in the Colton case, but were disappointed. Testimory has been very technical and books by the wagon-load are expected to be brought into court when the defence gets fairly under way. Some menths ago in these dispatches was given

Some menths ago in these dispatches was given an account of the success of a Russian colony in Southern Oregon. The immigrants were Nihilists from Odessa, who had grown weary of police espionage. They settled on a large tract of good land and conducted things on the community plan. They numbered sixty, all members of the Greek Church. By some means they obtained copies of Comte's works and in a few months the whole community went over to Positivism with unanimity and enthusiasm which would have delighted Frederic Harrison; but taste for dialectics grew rapidly and soon they were rent with dissensions. A majority were Egoists, while fifteen were Altrinsts. The latter became disgusted recently and abandoning the colony and the fruits of two years hard work came to this city on foot. Three of their number started this week to walk to St. Louis, where they expect to receive encouragement and found a community. They are all well-educated and all have good trades, so that they are never troubled to earn their own living.

Mrs. Theresa Fair, it is reported, has been

Mrs. Theresa Fair, it is reported, has been commissioned to select an infant's outfit, to be forwarded soon to Naples for the use of a young Colonna, who is soon expected to gradden Grandfather Mackay.

Suit has been brought by a reweler of this Suit has been brought by a jeweler of this city named Olim, to obtain possession of 150 acros in the heart of San Francisco, on Rincon Hill. His claim is founded on an oid Mexican grant held by Peter Sherrebock, which was rejected in 1-51, but afterward confirmed eight years later by Judge Hoffman in the Federal Court. A short time after in the United States Circuit Court Judge McAllister, in Judge Hoffman was a state of the decree was also and Hoffman's absence, ordered the decree vacated, and gave the case a new trial. It is on the illegality of this order that the present suit is brought. The this order that the present suit is brought. The defendants number more than two thousand property baners and meane profits of \$1,500,000 are prayed for. The entire value of property claimed is not less than \$20,000,000.

# CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1 .- There is every prospect

#### GRANT MEMORIAL-POLITICAL-SANITARY. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

that Chicago will do herself credit in the matter of a proposition to construct an equestrian fleure in bronze was so general and generous that it was decided to it erease the cost of the statue from \$50,000, the amount first named, to \$100,000. All the newspapers of the city have opened subscription its's to forward the enter-prise, and there appears great likelihood that the full amount will be raised before the date of the interment in Riverside Park. It is now expected that the statu-will be placed in Lincoln Park, where an heroic figurof Lincoln, in bronze, will soon be unveited it is the general expression that the semblane of General Grant on horseback would be the most befitting. In addition to the plan proposed, a movement has originated to erect a monument at Springfield, but how much favor it will meet with has not yet been The sombre decoration which began with the announce there are very few public buildings but have their drap ings of black and white. The parade is expected to the most imposing and solemn ever witnessed in the

pressive experienced in many years and extended throughout the entire West, It created a fear for the yield of spring wheat. The heat was so excessive to many of the interior towns that business of all kinds was practically suspended.

that business of all kinds was practically suspended.

The Gook County Democratic Club, which was quite prominent during the recent National political campaign, is suffering from a species of blight which is associated by some to the prominence Mackin attained in the organization and the fact that latterly McDonaid has become its practical head. The respectable members of the club have withdrawn from it, and the McDonaid element has attempted to dragoon them into line by publishing them as delinquents and threatening to expel them. The list includes Postmaster Judd and a number of other favorites of the present Administration. It is concoded that the Mackin disclosures have practically ruined the immediate future of the Democracy in this city, and the collapse of the Cook County club is is considered indicative of the fate which awaits the party proper.

A body of two thousand anarchists paraded the city

A body of two thousand anarchists paraded the city last Sunday, carrying manumerable red flars, but failing to display the American colors. They exhibited a number of banners emblazoned with threatening motions, but moved along in an orderly manner. The police kept them under surveillance, but did not interfore with them in any way.

The City Council is making an apparently carnest effort to procure for the city a supply of pure water. The Commissioner of Public Works expresses the view that the drinking water is the purest city water in the Union, but he has been confronted with the analyses of six eminent chemists, all of whom agree that the water is badly contaminated with the sewage of the city. The Council proposes to get a supply of water at a point on Lake Michigan from twelve to twenty miles north of the city limits.

city limits.

Considerable interest and some alarm has been occasioned by the publication of a series of articles abowing apparently conclusively that the inspection at the stock yards in this city is so lax that there are few careasees of eattle or sheep that should be condemned but find their way to the butcher stails of the city and are sold to consumers. The revelation, coming in this suitry season, not only occasioned alarm, but

Mayor Harrison has succeeded in adding to his former series of political troubles by autagonizing the City Council. Among his peculiar antics, since assuming his present term of office, he has dismissed the heads of a number of departments to satisfy a certain wing of his party, and given out that he has "declared war on Modonald." He has sent in a number of names for confirmation, but the Council has not yet confirmed any of the appointees. He appears to have lost the support of every element of his party. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1 .- It has been decided to

### NEW-ORLEANS.

THE FATAL BANANA PEEL-POLITICAL-A

RUINED CANAL. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

New-Onleans, Aug. 1 .- An accident remarkable because of its fatal ending happened to a colored man named Anthony McGill on Monday last. He was passing the French market with a heavy basket on his head, he stepped on a banana peel, slipped and fell, and the weight of the basket broke his neck, and before he struck the sidewalk he was dead.

Collector Jonas entered on the discharge of his duties Collector Jonas entered on the discharge of his duties as Collector of the Port on Monday and since that day the Custom House has been besieged with office-seekers. The so-called Reformers thought that they had got a good thing when Mr. Jonas was appointed Collector, but the politicians on both sides are beginning to think that possession of the position will do the Reformers more harm than good. Collector Jonas has seventy-five places within his gift which are not covered by the Civil Service rule, and there are about ten times seventy-five hungry Reformers clanoring for these places. Those who do not get places or a majority of them, the politicians believe, will no longer be Reformers, but will go over to the Ring, who, with the State and city patronage, have almost enough offices to go around.

The Hon. Leon Jastremski, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, who was a candidate for United States Marshall in this district, has followed Scnator Eustis and entered his protest acainst the policy of the National Administration, particularly as regards appointments in this State. An article in his paper, The Capitolian Advocate, which is the official journal of the State, in which he makes his protest, lims been much commented upon by the politicians, and the future movements of the regular or so-called Ring Democracy are awaited by all with considerable interest and perhaps some auxiety.

The famous Mexican Gulf Ship Canal below the city, which cost the State and private citizens somewhere in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000, has been sold at public auction by the Sheriff of St. Bernard Parish for the taxes of 1854. The bidding was not lively and the canal with all its appurtenances was knocked down to H. L. Nores, of Canal-st., for the sum of \$225. The canal is at present in a sadly neglected condition and in one place is impassable owing to a steamboat having sunk there some time since.

## BOSTON.

SPOKES FROM THE HUB, SOCIAL AND PER-

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] Boston, Aug. 1.-The mysteries of Boston seem likely to rival les mystères de Paris, if many more horrors come to light. Since the still remembered marder of the Joyce children in the Bussey woods - where, as part of that city pleasure ground known as the Arnold Arboretum, carriages now pass and parties picuic -there have been many unexplained crimes, but it is only of late that the victims as well as the criminals have remained unknown. Since the mangled female body was found floating in the Charles River last week, the testi-mony of two or three persons has given rise to the belief thit the corpse of a man which was recovered upon the flats some weeks ago was that of a person robbed upon one of the city bridges, from which he was then thrown. A woman and one or two bays who saw the deed dimly and from a distance—for it was in the late evening—have now told their story, which has every semblance of probability, and the police are at their wits' ends hunting clews to both puzzles, and still more in trying to make

anything of what they do pick up.

Scarcely less mysterious, although less exciting, is the case of the alleged wrecking of the Mary Celeste, which the United States Court is now investigating. The parties accused are so respectable, the offence is so heinons, the punishment so severe, and the net profit secured seems scarcely reasonable. Captain Parker has always borne a good reputation for integrity, although it is said he was thought to be rather hard on his ships, and if there were nothing but the concurrent testimony of the erew against him, the verdiet might be an acquittal. In the present instance, however, the evidence thus fur tends to show that articles of the poorest quality and of kinds unsuitable for shipment to Hayti were bought and loaded, and that high insurance was obtained even though unusual rates were demanded. There is great circumstantiality in the testimony, and the inference from it thus far is toward establishing the joint responsibility of the shippers and the captain.

the outsit will cost \$1,500, and is expected to be the linest ever made here. This city has the reputation of furnishing some of the best work in infants' dresses, and both the Countess Telfner and Lady Hesketh, the one Mrs. Mackay's sister and the other Flora Sharon, bought their babies' garments here.

The still hant after California millionaires inspired by Judge Sullivan's decision in favor of Sarah Althen, goes on bravely. The latest quarry brought down is Joseph Francis, a wealthy pioneer of Santa Cruz, who is said for breach of promise by Mrs. Nary Hyslop, a buxom san Francisco widow of the mature age of forty-five. Francis has grown children, and when they heard the widow had designs upon him they succeeded in breaking the match. Sho demands \$50,000 for her injured affections.

Mr. Edward L. Osgood is to have a little compact pub-ishing business of his own, his father-in law Genera lishing business of his own, his father in law General braper, of Hopedate, having come into possession (as the only secured creditor of James R. Oszool & Co.) of the "memorial histories of the Episcopal Church and of the City of Hartford. These books, which were just on the eye of publication, will be managed upon the subscription plan by Mr. Osgood.

The engagement of Miss Grace A. Stevenson, daughter of Calonel John L Stevenson, to Mr Edwin H. Witherell,

of Colonel John L Stevenson, to Mr Edwin H. Witherell, is announced.

Miss Van Rensselaer, who has just returned from Europe, has zone at once to visit her sister, Mrs. Charles O. Wottmore, at Matispoiset.

Colonel T. W. Higginson is to deliver the memorial address upon Grant in Cambridge.

Mr. Adolf Neucadarif has signed the contract which gives him the management of the Bijon Theatre until March 12, 1886, with the option of purchase prior to that time, the was greatly disappointed when the proposed alteration of the Music Hall into a theatre was given up, as he was virtually assured of the lease, and anticiprates much from this enterprise, which is really more suited to his powers and the means, material and musical, which he can command. Frauline Januschowsky will be his leading woman, and Flotow's "stradella" his first opera.

# PHILADELPHIA.

MOURNING FOR GRANT-HEAT IN THE MINT -NEW MARRIAGE LAWS.

I FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE ! PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1 .- Even for a city man it would be difficult after a walk along the principal theroughfares here to single out among the the appearance. The one thought of all seems to have been for every one to do their best, and in doing that the reverence thus paid to the memory of the illustric dead was not half-done. Chestnut-st. never in its history was so extensively put in mourning, and that the material used should be lasting, the best in almost every case was secured. The hope that the body will be permitted to lie in state in Independence Hall, where others of np less heroic deeds have been placed, is fondly looked forward to. The resolutions of respect passed by all meus, with a single exception, and in this case the objector was forced to resign from the body. This was in the action of passing a resolution of condolence, together with voting that the building of the Philopatrian

together with voting that the building of the Philopatrian Literary Institute be properly draped. 'After the bunting had been craped and lung, Charles J. Brennan, 'an director of the Institute, ordered it down and aided in the work of displacement. Other members finally interfered and Brennan was driven of and the mourning replaced. On Tuesday night a meeting of the Institute was held that included every member, and a strong resolution of censure unanimously voted against the action of Brennan and calling for his immediate resignation unner pain of dismissal from the society.

Matters are not as serene as they might be at the Mint. Recently Foreman Garrigues informed the meiters that two new furnaces would be added, and as the gang would not be made greater the additional work would fall to the lot of the present force. In some departments the thermometer frequently rises to 140 aggrees, and where the women adjusters are at work the heat is soldom less than 103 degrees. In this department the new Superintendent's first appointment resigned on Tuesday, complaining that the work was too hard, and that it was stifling in a room where all the windows were fastened down. The hours of work are from S. m. to 10 p. m. This rule will be enforced until the 1,500,000 standard dollar pieces ordered by the Secretary are made.

Strikes among workmen have again become contagious

standard doing processes again become contagious and almost every day a new lot of men leave their places owing to their deamnds not being satisfied. In a number of instances riots have occurred and serious mutal inflicted. The leather operatives near Frankierd are the most transituous.

ber of instances rives are because and another inflicted. The leather operatives near Frankford are the most tunnituous.

The sailing ship Berlin, sait laden, reached this city last Tuesday, making the run between Liverpool and Race Street Wearf in twenty six days. Daring the voyage Miss Lily whitmers, daughter of the captain of the ship, issued a newspaper every sunday, writing the matter, setting it and printing the sheet heresif.

The young beans are not pleased with the stringent conditions of the new marriags laws that go into effect in October, and a large increase of nuptids may be looked for during August and September. The law is particularly severe on minors, and the heavy the imjected in marriage without the proper certificate of consent from both parents or guardians will greatly lessen ranges.